- Use of high quality piping material, anti-corrosion coating and insulation.
- Use of Impressed Current Cathodic Protection system to prevent external corrosion of underground pipelines.
- Use of corrosion inhibitor for preventing internal corrosion of the pipeline and its monitoring.
- Carrying out periodic statutory health cheGk-up of the pipeline in line with the standards.
- Carrying out Intelligent Pigging Survey for assessment of internal profile of pipelines.
- Replacement of old/damaged pipelines.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Measures adopted to prevent leakage and corrosion in pipelines are latest in line with the internationally accepted practices. Cost implication on petroleum products due to loss on account of leakage and corrosion is negligible and has insignificant impact on product pricing.

Refinery projects in Eleventh Plan

4269. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set-up new refineries and to increase the existing refining capacity of the refineries during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made in regard to likely effect on prices of petroleum products in domestic market due to the setting up of new refineries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The refinery sector was delicensed in June, 1998. Since then a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by private or public sector-enterprises depending on the promoters' assessment of its viability. It is not the Central Government but public and private sector enterprises who consider proposals for setting up of refineries.

Companies in both public and private sector, have proposed to set up new refineries/ increase the capacity of existing refineries. Company-wise details of the location, capacity/ increase in capacity of the refineries are given in the Statement. *(See* below).

(c) and (d) New refining capacity is likely to have favourable impact on prices as supply of petroleum products will increase. In addition, new capacity will boost export earnings from export of petroleum products through retention of value addition, and will further enhance energy security of the country.

Statement

Company-wise details of the location capacity/increase in the capacity of the refineries

Name	Refineries	Capacity (in*MMTPA)
	New	
ndian Oil Corporation limited (IOCL)	Paradip (Orissa)	15.00
-lindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited HPCL) & M/s Mittal inergy Investments Pvt. Ltd.,	Bathinda (Punjab)	9.00
IV Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Bina (Mahdya Pradesh)	6.00
Reliance Industries Limited	Jamnagar, Gujarat	29.00
Nagarjuna Oil Corporation limited (NOCL)	Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	6.00

OCL	Expansion of capacity	Increase in existing refining capacity (in MMTPA)
OCL	Panipat additional expansion	3.0
vlanagalore Refinery and etrochemicals Limited MRPL)	Haldia Refinery expansion	1.5 5.-3-1
iPCL	Mangalore Refinery	2.0 1.7
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL)	Kochi Refinery, Kochi Manali	2.4
^CL	Refinery	7.5
IPCL	Mumbai Refinery Visakh	3.5
:ssar Oil Limited	Refinery Vadinar Refinery	0.08
Dil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited ONGO	Tatipaka	

* Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum

Guidelines to oil companies

†4270. SHRI PYARELAL KJlANDEL'vV AL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.